That more systematic collecting will produce many more species from this locality seems altogether probable. The hills about the city are covered with the *Adenostoma,* which seems to be the breeding ground for many species. The low growing oaks, the varieties of *Rhus* and of *Ceanothus* are also good producers. Farther back in the hills are to be found many other shrubs and undergrowth that seem to abound in members of this group. Then, too, the length of the season, January first to December thirty-first on the coast, and from March to December back in the higher altitudes away from the coast, together with the lack of local collectors, makes it quite reasonable to suppose that the Phycit student could spend many profitable hours in this neighborhood.

A New Dragonfly Genus of the Legion Protoneura (Odonata).

By E. B. Williamson, Bluffton, Indiana.

Recently, in sorting over the South American Agrionines collected by B. J. Rainey, L. A. Williamson and myself in 1912, I discovered two males unfortunately overlooked when I studied the genus *Protoneura* (sens. lat.).*

PHASMONEURA new genus.

Closely related to *Psaironeura.* Colors dull; abdomen long and slender. Runs out in key page 620*, to *Psaironeura.* For *Psaironeura,* following c^1 under b^2, read as follows:

M2 in front wing arising at seventh postnodal; in hind wing at fifth. *Phasmoneura*

M2 in front wing arising proximad to seventh postnodal, usually at the sixth or more proximad; in hind wing at the fourth or proximad ..... *Psaironeura*

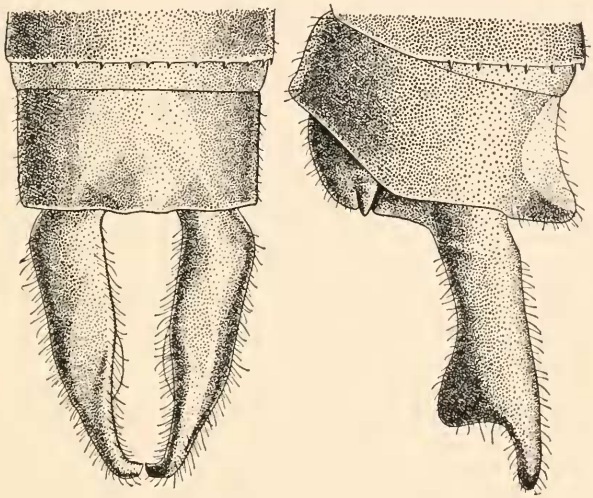
The subdivisions under c1 under b2 remain unchanged, all relating to species of *Psaironeura.*

Cu1 in the front wings is very close to the wing margin, terminating at the descending cross vein in three wings, while

*Notes on Neotropical dragonflies or Odonata, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 48, May 12, 1915, pp. 616-636.

in one wing it meets the margin proximad to the cross vein about midlength of the second postquadrangular cell; in the hind wings, on the other hand, Cu1 is more widely separated from the wing margin and terminates against the descending cross vein which is angled at that point, with the posterior portion deflected apically.

R*s* is distal to the subnodus about the thickness of the vein or a little more; M3 proximal to the subnodus, the two (R*s* and M3) narrowly separated at their origin (as in *Psaironeura* and *Epipotoneura* as contrasted with *Protoneura* and *Epipleoneura*).



Apex of Abdomen, *Phasmoneura olmya* n. sp., ♂, dorsal and left profile views.

M2 in front wing at seventh postnodal; in hind wing at fifth; M1*a* in front wing at tenth postnodal; in hind wing at eighth. In both specimens there is no variation in the position of M2 and M1*a*. M3 ending distad to the level of the stigma; M4 under stigma.

Three antenodal costal spaces subequal. Second antenodal just proximal to the arculus. Cubito-anal cross vein distal to the first antenodal about one-third the second antenodal costal space. R*s* and M3 distinct but closely approximated at first

descending cross vein. Upper limb of arculus scarcely one-half length of lower limb.

Stigma black, regular, one and one-fourth times as long as wide, covering one cell or less (in one left front wing more than one cell, but no variation in the stigma itself).

Male appendages: Superiors long, slightly shorter than abdominal segment 9 and not quite twice as long as 10; inferiors short rounded tubercles, each with a short lateral spine.

Type, Phasmoneura olmyra, n. sp.

Phasmoneura olmyra n. sp.

Abdomen, 32 mm.; hind wing, 20 mm. Proportionate lengths of abdominal segments 1 to 10, as follows: ¾, 1¾, 6, 7½, 7½, 7, 5¼, 2¼, 1, ½, appendages 4-5.

Labium pale, middle lobe deeply and broadly divided for nearly one-half its length; rear of head pale.

Genae pale yellow; labrum pale yellow, basal half black, the lower margin of the black stippled; anteclypeus yellow, bilobed medianly with black which is continuous with the black postclypeus; frons narrowly in front and medianly pale, stippled with black, remainder black or dark brown, more or less stippled adjoining the eyes; antennae dark brown, the second joint darker at its apex; vertex black with slight bluish or greenish reflections.

Prothorax black or dark brown, laterally with some pruinescence, an indefinite trace of a narrow pale area on the anterior edge of the front lobe and of a small median spot on each side of the posterior lobe; propleuron pale yellow.

Dorsum of thorax entirely dark brown or dull black with indefinite narrow streaks of rust color, the dark area reaching the humeral suture and, below, slightly posterior to it, this posterior border rust-colored and obscure; mesepimeron and mesinfraepisternum pale, apparently dull (or pale) blue with considerable pruinescence (on one side of one specimen the mesepimeron has a black blotch on more than its upper half; this black has a pattern that suggests it is due entirely to postmortem discoloration but the black looks like pigment); metepisternum darker, clearer blue, almost black in certain lights; metinfraepisternum pale yellow; metepimeron very pale blue, some black strippling along its anterior suture above, and near the posterior suture near its midlength; metasternum almost white.

Coxae and legs pale yellow; femora with stippled narrow dorsal lines, broader apically, shading out basally; indefinite brown stippled areas give an impression of rings or bands on the femora and tibiae, the darkest area at the apices of the femora; all joints with slight

brown; spines brown, short and not numerous, 5 or 6 on tibiae and 4 on the second and third femora.

Abdomen above black, narrowed basally on 1 to form a nearly equilateral triangular area; basal two-thirds of 9 dark rich blue, apex of 9, all of 10 and appendages black (in one specimen blue is not evident on 9 which is pruinose with a large rounded median pruinose spot on 10); sides of 1 and 2 extensively pale, almost white; a small basal spot of same color on 3 and a longer, ill defined inferior pale area subapically on the same segment, or the entire side below except the extreme apex pale; 4-6 similar but with the spots successively less conspicuous posteriorly, the subapical spot disappearing on 6, or with the pale the full length of each segment below except the apex, narrowing progressively from 4 to 6; 7 narrowly pale at base, encircling the segment, pale the entire length below except at extreme apex; 8 pale blue or yellowish basally, not reaching the apex where the black of the dorsum extends over the sides for one-fourth the length of the segment, but the black does not reach the extreme lower border; 9 similar to 8 but distinctly blue, the apical black slightly less extended than on 8; 10 and appendages black.

Appendages as figured. They are peculiar in the long *Heteragrion*-like form of the superiors, and the so-called rudimentary inferiors, which in this case alone so far as I know, unless *tenuissima* is an exception also, have a minute lateral spine.

Described from 2 males, Rockstone, British Guiana, B. J. Rainey, L. A. and E. B. Williamson, Feb. 1, 1912; in the writer's collection.

Three new Species of Coccophagus, Family Encyrtidae (Hym.).

By A. A. Girault, Washington, D. C.

1. **Coccophagus magniclavus** new species.

Female.—Length, 1.00 mm. Deep orange yellow, the following parts black: Caudal half of parapsidal furrows, club, a small round spot in the middle of each parapside, apex (cephalad) of the much advanced axilla, suture along cephalic margin of scutellum, thorax transversely laterad of scutellum, propodeum except broadly across meson, immediate center of the occiput transversely and dorsal abdomen (but as the incisions sometimes show through, then the abdomen appears to be alternately striped white and black). Abdomen orange yellow at base transversely. Club blotched with yellowish. Pronotum black except laterad. Legs white; the fore wings hyaline; venation, pale yellow. Tip of abdomen above and ovipositor valves yellow.